In This Number

An English Flower Show . . . . By Murray Horne
Garden Notes . . . . . By John A. Armstrong
Plant Novelties . . . . . By Peter D. Barnhart

JULY 1933 TEN CENTS

Use Vaporite

in your soil for cut worms, mealy bugs, nematodes, slugs and many other pests. It will do the trick.

Packets, 25c and Up

Bamboo Stakes for your Flower Garden ..... 25c Doz., $1.50 Per Hundred
Redwood Stakes for Dahlias ..... 35c Doz. and Up

Consult us about your garden problems. Our 25 years of San Diego experience is at your service.

HARRIS SEED COMPANY

840 Market St., between 8th & 9th Sts.
Always Plenty of Parking Space

Rosecraft-Begonia-Gardens

530 SILVERGATE AVENUE, POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA

Summer Lectures

July 12 — Fibrous Begonias — **ALFRED D. ROBINSON**

July 26 — Tuberous Begonias — **ANNIE C. ROBINSON**

— Proprietors —

WE HAVE A NEW CATALOG

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	$10.00	Half Page	$ 5.00
Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each month.

From Geraniums to Orchids

Even a Layman Knows that is Quite a Jump

But that is our attempt to describe the range of our printing service. If you want to publish a newspaper, we can print it. Do you need a de luxe booklet; or some fine stationery? . . . that's our business, too.

SHOPPING NEWS PRINTING CO., Ltd.

215 B Street **F. 7651** **San Diego, Calif.**

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol 25 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1933 No. 1

AN ENGLISH FLOWER SHOW

Mr. Murray Horne, former resident of Carlsbad, returned to England last September, 1932. He writes of the famous Chelsea Park flower show held in May by the Royal Horticultural Association for three days.

"I attende dthe two first days and unless one has seen a show of this kind it is impossible to describe it and do it justice. The Rock Gardens were many and out in the open and looked as though they had been in their setting for years. The stones were well weathered and mossy and the plants growing as though they had always lived there. These rock gardens were simply marvelous. Plants of all descriptions from all countries but varieties suited to their locations, Alpines from Switzerland beside those from the Himalayan Mountains. The Lewisians from California were very beautiful and the various dianthus most attractive in their places. This Old World surely has been well ransacked for its plants. The season being an unusually early one (nearly two months) there was a tremendous variety of plants in bloom, also fruit trees of many sorts with ripe fruit, grown of course, under glass. Tulips and sweet peas jostled dahlias and zinnias, all in the most perfect condition. There were penstemons, snapdragons, primulas and iris, both Spanish and bearded, gazanias and genistas in three varieties. Blackmore and Langdon's immense tuberous begonias were too large to be beautiful, but the colors were superb. Sutton's display of vegetables looked too good to be natural. They made me feel discouraged, a hopeless task to try to emulate such perfection. Only the mos skilled and experienced gardeners could hope to come within measurable distance of such a goal. This same firm had a wonderful display of gloxinias placed in a small mossy dell, one side a sloping bank with the flowers, the other side a huge rock over which a trailing blue lobelia hung in festoons. The orchid display was large and superb, of every color and of every shape one could imagine. The rose display was very fine and the new rose, Lord Lonsdale, was a very beautiful yellow.

"Many of the small, dwarf roses were very attractive to me and Dainty Bess was surely rightly named. A whole stand devoted to Aquilegias (the Columbine) of all shades were most dainty and so well worth growing generously. The delphiniums beggar description, spikes six to seven feet with two to three feet of flowers, very wonderful shades of blue. The hollyhock type were of great size and finest of flowers. I fear these special strains are not for Southern California. Better spend the time on something well adated to that special climate, and there are many somethings that California has not tried.

"The lupnes were very beautiful and wonderful. The colors of so many sorts blended so well. This is a flower that should be tried more and more as California has some good native sorts that could be used for hybridizing and good results should follow in time. The Hydrangea display was very grand and specimens so perfect and in a wide variety of shades. Godetias in a fine range of colors were conspicuous and showed what culture did for one of our native flowers.

"The Rhododendrons and azaleas were superb and hardly to be considered for Southern California excepting in our high mountain locations.

"I like this country, of course, and am with my own family, but I feel cramped at times and hemmed in and sometimes I long to get out in some wide space and shout!"

MURRAY HORNE.

The plants and flowers shown at this Chelsea show are all grown under glass and are exhibited early to show the public what they can expect in planting the small plants and seed for

their spring, summer and fall gardens. Some few exhibits are from private places and *new plants* are shown for prizes by skilled gardeners, but on the whole the exhibits are practically by commercial and professional growers.

After the great Chelsea show each year there are flower shows every two weeks all over the country in the different cities and towns and in different sections of the large cities for several months. K. O. SESSIONS.

GARDEN NOTES

By John A. Armstrong

We have in California a number of dual-purpose trees and plants which are sufficiently handsome in foliage and flower to serve purely as ornamentals, and which, at the same time, bear useful crops of fruit. One of the finest of this type of plant is the Meyer Lemon, a citrus fruit which should be widely planted in all California gardens.

Fengtai Is Its Birthplace

The Meyer Lemon is not a hybrid but is a distinct citrus species found only a few years ago in a remote region of China by one of the famous plant explorers of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Frank Meyer. It is sometimes called the Chinese Dwarf Lemon because it does not grow quite as large as the ordinary Lemon tree. If it bore no fruit at all, the Meyer Lemon would still be worth planting as an ornamental in our gardens because it makes a splendid, bushy, dense-foliaged shrub, growing to about eight feet and with flowers on it during almost the entire year. These flowers are much larger than the ordinary Orange or Lemon blossom and are exceedingly fragrant, exceeding even the Orange in the intensity of their perfume.

Makes the Finest Lemonade

The fruit, also borne throughout the year, is almost double the size of the usual Lemon, roundish-oval in shape, and of a rich orange-yellow color; almost halfway between the Orange and an ordinary Lemon in appearance. It will serve any purpose to which a Lemon can be put and is available almost from the time the plant is put out, because the plants bear immediately and are almost never without fruit from that time on.

Toughened by the Chinese Climate

I have seen Meyer Lemons growing in the middle of the Coachella Valley with the temperature at 120 degrees and thriving beautifully, and I have also seen splendid plants directly on the Coast and in the colder sections of Northern California where the temperature may go as low as twelve degrees in the winter. So that they may be planted in almost any garden, regardless of soil or temperature conditions, which is something that cannot be said of the other varieties of Lemons. The Meyer Lemon also makes a splendid tub plant since it seems to grow very well under such conditions and produces its fruit and flowers in profusion, even when its roots are cramped. The Chinese grow them as dwarf winter house plants, it being nothing unusual to see a half dozen beautiful fruits on a plant only eighteen inches high. There is nothing finer for a large evergreen hedge, and if it is desired to prune it into any particular shape, this can easily be done, for it lends itself readily to pruning. Mr. Meyer, who first found this fruit, passed away several years ago, but this plant will long remain with us to perpetuate his name.

An Australian Bushman

If you have ever eaten any Australian Nuts, you will agree with me that they are as delicious as any nut that can be grown. The texture is something like a Brazil Nut but with a more pronounced pleasant flavor. Until last year they were known as Queensland Nuts, but in Australia, where the commercial production of this nut is attaining considerable importance, the growers decided to standardize on the name Australian Nut, in order to cover all of the Island Continent. Botanically, of course, it is Macadamia.

But the most surprising thing about the Australian Nut is the beauty of its tree, for, being native to the semi-tropical forests of Southern Australia, it does not lose its leaves as do most of the nut trees that we are familiar with, and its large, handsome, dense foliage is just as bright green in the middle of winter as in spring or summer. It thrives anywhere in California where the winter temperatures do not go below 25 or 26 degrees. For an ornamental shade tree combining beauty with a valuable crop, the Australian Nut cannot be overlooked.

A Little Tip on Peaches

If you would like a Flowering Peach Tree but do not care to devote space to one which does not produce fruit, try a tree of Lukens Honey. You'll not be disappointed in the sweet, juicy, little white Peaches, and the big, rose-pink flowers are just as early and almost as showy as those grown only for flowers.

PLANT NOVELTIES

Pots of Gold are they at the end of the Rainbow. Eagerly do plant lovers seek after them as soon as their names become known. To collect and propagate them is an expensive game to play, and yet there are a few enthusiasts in this Southland who venture into the land of dreams, and give us material to play with in the Art of Gardening.

One such is Hugh Evans of Santa Monica. Years ago he began gardening to satisfy an inherent love for plants, and the delight that comes from the cultivation of flowers.

His collection grew until he had a veritable Botanic Garden. He exhibited rare things at flower shows that other plant lovers might know what may be grown in the open and share with him the joy that flows from their cultivation. He was besieged with requests for plants until the clamor became so insistent that he decided to propagate novelties and partially satisfy the demand. Recently it was my privilege to visit his establishment at 501 Twenty-fourth street. I was amazed at the quantity of young plants he has grown from things collected from all sections of the world.

He propagates nothing that will not fit into the scheme of gardening in this Southland. Only God knows how much time and money it has cost the man to learn these lessons through experiments, but he learned and is giving those of us with less time and money to conduct experiments, of his knowledge acquired in the school of experience.

Here are some of the things growing in that garden which are marvels of vigorous growth and exquisite beauty. A Beaumontia grandiflora with hundreds of pure white lily-like flowers covering a lath house twenty feet high. A Bauhinia racemosa, a veritable cloud of white flowers in clusters of 15 to 20 small flowers in a cluster. A Lonicera which I believe to be Henryi. Anyway the flowers are six inches long, creamy yellow; the plant covers the roof of his garage with a carpet of gold. Two trees of Metrosideros robusta, umbrageous from base to top, the tips of the branches crowned with clusters of scarlet flowers.

Lack of space in these columns precludes further mention of all the fine things in that garden. Readers of these lines, go see for yourselves the treasure-troves in that garden.

PETER D. BARNHART.

WANTED A NAME

By C. I. Jerabek

In Presidio Hills Park during May and June the Ceanothus cyaneus was a feast of spring beauty. With very little care these native lilacs are abundant bloomers, year after year, and it is considered one of the finest of blue flowering shrubs.

But instead of planting a few here and there, we should plant them along our highways and in our other parks, hundreds and acres of them making this a sight to be talked about by people in every walk of life. A scene that relators and railroads would want on their folders. A scene to draw thousands and thousands of people here, making San Diego a mecca for flower lovers.

In Washington, D. C., in 1912 there were planted some two thousand flowering cherry trees, a gift of the Japanese government. Now what the cherry tree is to Japan and our capitol city, this native lilac should be to San Diego.

Common in our eastern states grows the Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia amabilis) and then there is Echium fastuosum, a native of Europe and the Canary Islands. This shrub is called, "The Pride of Madeira." Well, some of you may say, what has this to do with our native lilac. It is just this, instead of calling it the Lakeside lilac, why not call it ? ? of San Diego. Perhaps someone could suggest an appropriate name.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI

Glory Pea of Australia

Now is the time to plant the seed of this plant, which, when in bloom, next Christmas, will be one of the marvels of our gardens.

The soil must be fertile, and *thoroughly* drained. Years ago at Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, an English gardener had a bed of it that was ten feet across, and on New Year's day was perfect in foliage, covered with dark red, pea-shaped flowers, two inches long, each flower with a jet black eye in the center.

And this is the way he did it. He sunk a hogshead in which china ware had been packed, half way its height into the ground. This he filled with sandy soil, and planted the seed in gallon cans which had the bottoms cut out. He covered the seed with sand and kept them damp. They grew luxuriantly, and never shall I forget the wondrous beauty of that bed. I'm going to try the same thing this summer.

P. D. B.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year Ending June 1933

This meeting ends the twenty-sixth year of the San Diego Floral Association, and regardless of existing conditions, we have had a very active and successful year, measured by the joy of working in the garden, rather than financially, and perhaps after all the gardens were entitled to this call.

We have had to bear the loss of many of the charter members passing and some of the newer members, also the withdrawals of many members, we hope temporarily, but on the other hand we have had an average of four new members each month, and while that seems few compared with past years, we feel encouraged to have our splendid magazine going into fifty new homes, as it means renewed activities in those homes.

Our monthly meetings have been very well attended. We have had splendid speakers, each with his individual message of help and with Miss Sessions always on hand to identify and explain specimens brought to the meetings, encouraging both the expert and amateur gardner.

Among the activities of the year was the successfully planned and carried through OLYMPIC TOURS, to the many lovely gardens and the parks, each morning and afternoon from August 15th to 21st., in honor of the Olympic visitors to the city. The Association received a number of fine letters of appreciation from these visitors, also several new subscribers to our Magazine. The Association extends thanks to the many members and friends who opened their gardens to these visitors, also to Mr. Walter Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle and others who gave so freely of their time and cars in making these tours a success.

The Fourth Annual Garden Contest conducted through the summer and fall had twenty-five entrants and each contestant was on his toes to keep ahead of the surprise visit of the judges. Members were priviledged to visit these gardens after the judging was over and note the development through constant care of the contest.

The 26th annual Fall Flower Show was well attended and very successful as was also the Chrysanthemum Show in the Floral Building. The association appreciated the effort of the many new exhibitors and the large display of blooms. The shadow boxes brought out a great variety of original thought and were much admired.

The annual Card Party given by the House Committee was a great success. Twenty-five tables were sold. The room was bright with the vivid cyclamen plants given as prizes at each table. The House Committee also sponsored a very lovely Christmas party, with a living tree gaily decorated and surrounded with gifts for each guest of a plant donated by nurseries and members. A group of Camp Fire Girls of Mrs. Tuttles troop, wearing red capes and carrying lighted candles sang Christmas carols. The room was profusely decorated with berried shrubs which Mr. Morley, superintendent of the park board described and identified. Mr. McLean, superintendent of the county agricultural commission gave an excellent talk on insect control. The many wreaths donated by members were sold at the close of the meeting and the proceeds used to help meet current expenses in connection with the Miss Sessions Alo and Agave Garden in Balboa Park.

Next came the Wisteria Week at Rosecroft Begonia Garden at Point Loma, with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson always on hand to greet the guests and our president there every day, with her committee who arranged the program and lecture and served tea in the Library of the Garden. Almost immediately following this came the Spring Flower Show. Our new floor plan arranged by Mr. Paul Avery was delightfully received by all and made a finer setting for the very large number of entries of excellent blooms. A very successful show in every way.

One not constantly associated with our president, Mrs. Greer, can not realize the endless thought and planning there is to carry through to success these very many activities besides conducting the monthly meetings making them both interesting and instructive, always her first and last thought to help make San Diego a more beautiful city of real homes and gardens in which it is a pleasure to live, and the thanks and appreciation of each member goes to our president for her untiring efforts.

The association also wishes to extend thanks to the board of directors for their labors for the past year and to the house committee for their excellent care of the building arranging the decorations and refreshments—and don't forget the cleaning up.

To Mr. Osborn, our Editor, the Association extends appreciation for his work on the Magazine. It is no easy task to prepare copy,

secured from voluntary contributors sufficient to print a magazine each month and with variety enough in the articles to please all readers. The high standard has been maintained, and while we are often late in printing, the magazine does appear each month.

We regret to lose Mr. Bakkers as Treasurer, but business prevents his continuing an officer. His efforts in the past are appreciated.

The Association asks the continued loyal support of all members in the future as in the past. We need many new subscribers to our Magazine, the object in printing it is purely to make more effective the efforts of the Association, to promote knowledge of floriculture and stimulate the intelligent love of flowers. The Magazine has subscribers in nearly every state in the union and twenty-six foreign countries. It is highly prized in Public Libraries for its excellent articles by noted authorities. Send a yearly subscription to a friend, it will give twelve months enjoyment.

Respectfully submitted

Mary E. Ward,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following-named open competitive examination:

Junior Park Naturalist

Applications for the position of junior park naturalist must be on file with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than July 18, 1933.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is $2,000 a year, less a deduction of not to exceed 15 per cent as a measure of economy and a retirement deduction of 3½ per cent.

Competitors will be rated on the subject of practical questions pertinent to the duties of the position. Applicants must have had certain specified education, or education and experience.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA

To the gardener who balks at Generic names derived from the Greek, he may use the name Cape Marigold when speaking of this subject, and not violate the proprieties of nomenclature. The Generic name of this plant is from the Greek, and, translated into English, means two formed achenes, or seeds. It is a native of South Africa, from whence comes a multitude of beautiful things which fit into the scheme of gardening in this Southland. The specific name of this subject means that it is yellow; orange is a better word for the color of the flower. It will volunteer to make any garden a glorious scene, every day of the year, if given water. It is not particular about soil. Nor does it need coaxing and care to grow into a thing of wondrous beauty. It has broken away from the original type, and now we have it in various shades of yellow, even white. It will close up when the curtain of night is let down on the face of the earth. Bailey says it is Perennial. Such is not the case in this country. The length of life of a plant is about two months, but it seeds so freely, and begins to bloom at such an early age that a bed of it may said to be never out of bloom. There is another species of this same tribe known as *Ecklonis*. It is an evergreen shrub, the flowers are two inches broad, white on the upper surface, violet beneath, with a violet colored disc. The thought must be kept in mind that these plants are sun loving plants, therefore unhappy in the shade of other subjects.

There is another plant which is very spectacular when in flower. It is a biennial, and it, too, will take care of itself. It don't ask any favors, neither does it require rich soil to make a good show. If grown in fertile soil, and given plenty of water it will attain a height of six feet. A hedge of it thus grown is worth going a long ways to see. The silvery grey foliage is a beautiful setting to the large flowers, which vary in color from yellow to light red. The common name of this plant is Horned Poppy, on account of long slender seed pods which are a prominent feature of the plant. The botanic name of this species is Glauceum flavum, or as we grow it, Luteum for a specific name. Several years ago I gave some seed to Waller-Franklin Seed Co., Guadalupe, Cal. They grew twenty pounds of seed, and could not sell a pound of it. Such are the vagaries of the seed growing game.

PETER D. BARNHART.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers

The California Garden

Editor
Silas B. Osborn

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President
Hillcrest 1550-J
Mr. Walter Birch, Vice-President
Mr. John Bakkers, Treasurer
Main 0406
Mrs. Mary E. Ward, Secretary
Hillcrest 3132J
Miss Alice Halliday
Mrs. Robt. Morrison
Mr. Robt. R. McLean
Miss K. O. Sessions

Member
American Rose Society, American Gladioli Society,
American Iris Society
California Fuchsia Society

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3. 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page ..... $10.00 Half Page $5.00
Quarter Page ..... 2.50 Eighth Page 1.50
Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each Month

Subscription to Magazine, $1.00 per year; Membership $1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined $2.00 per year.

Shopping News Ptg. Co. 215 B Street, San Diego

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1932-1933

Balance on hand June 20th, 1932		$ 90.36
Receipts		
Memberships	$ 365.00	$
Subscriptions	181.95	
Advertising	103.40	
Flower Shows	869.24	
Silver Offerings	15.00	
Rent of flower vases	6.30	
Sale of flowers	1.30	
Sale of books	7.50	
Borrowed	675.00	2,224.69
		2,315.05
Disbursements		
Publishing "California Garden"	$1,055.15	$
Loans repaid	376.00	
Dues societies and publications	22.74	
Expenses flower shows	470.46	
Salaries (Editor and Secy.)	240.00	
Gas bill for Floral Bldg.	10.80	
Postage and printing	30.65	
Insurance (3 years)	16.00	
Phone calls, cleaning, laundry, etc.	25.96	
Interest on loans	12.25	
Bank charges, inc. new check book	5.02	
Expense Wisteria Tea	7.89	
Ledger	4.50	2,277.42
Balance on hand June 22		$ 37.63

Respectfully submitted
John Bakkers,
Treasurer.

Editor California Garden:

Herewith find some copy for the Garden for next month.

And now for a word about the article on the Blue Poppy which appeared in current issue of The Garden.

Twice did I try to grow it but failed both times, and quit.

Those of us who have less understanding of how to go after success in the growing of things, are under everlasting obligations to the writer of that article for the information he has given us, to what we should do to grow the plant.

John A. Armstrong, is a little off his base when he says that Australian Glory Pea is named Clianthus puniceus. He is right when he says it is at home in Golden Gate Park. I've tried it a number of times down here but it seems unhappy. I'm giving it another trial this season, and hope for better results. It is, as he says, a native of New Zealand, while the Glory Pea is of Australia.

The latter is so superior in foliage and flower that it is worthwhile trying to meet its requirements.

Anyway I have given you my observations on the subject. If I succeed as well as did the Englishman at Hotel Raymond, then I'm coming down to your January meeting with a bouquet of the flowers, and a talk on how it was done. Do you get me?

I'm not making these statements to get into a controversy with Armstrong.

Simply giving my experiences and observations for the benefit of those who want to experiment.

Cordially yours,
Peter D. Barnhart.

PRESIDIO PARK

By Ada Perry

In June the Floral Association had a unique experience. The members spent a morning wandering over the grounds of the oldest and yet the newest garden in the state of California. George W. Marston led their excursion through Presidio Park and explained the development that has taken place under his direction on the birthplace of the state as we know it now.

A red man's village, a white man's fort and the emblem of a priest occupied this spot in the long ago. For years it remained as they left it when their time was done and they passed on into history. Now after a decade or so of intelligent effort in our modern times, it is a garden, grown up with the flowers and trees we've learned to plant and love in our city of blue water and brown hills at the southwest corner of the United States.

The contours of the famous hill are still there. Scarcely a hummock has been changed. You may still find the mysterious foundations of the Indian village and ramble over the trenches that were dug around the fort. Father Serra's cross has a permanent successor where he first planted the sign of his order.

But all around and everywhere, softening and beautifying the place are plants, blooming, thriving, growing. They have grown tremendously in the past few years since they were first started. Presidio Park is now a park as truly as Golden Gate or Balboa or any other public garden. It is ready to be enjoyed.

Mr. Marston escorted the association through the museum that stands, a white, graceful temple of history, on the grounds. He showed them the three terraced picnic gathering places below the location of the Indian village. Serra's cross with its burning, glowing planting of mesembryanthemums brought gasps of admiration. Just behind it a fine automobile park was noted, surrounded by a border of very beautiful shrubs was noted. There are solanums, buddleias, purple salvias and other lovely things in it.

Up the hill towards the fort march agaves, olives, palms, hardy acacias and eucalyptus instead of soldiers. On the locality of the fort where the flag pole flies its banners, the stars and stripes and the bear flag of the state, are other plants, smaller ones such as rock roses, rosemary and ornamental cactus.

The wide bench for people to sit upon near the fort flag is surrounded by myrtle, dracaenas, hardy fuchsias and other things with a grassed area in front of it.

Beyond toward Mission hills is a picnic meadow surrounded by a pine grove and shrubs. There is a pergola walk leading to it and the wide drive surrounding all is bordered with shrubs and blooming perennials.

Grass and flowers and shrubs are laid out around the museum with a lovely pictorial effect.

The final touch to the park, two statues by a pupil of the sculptor who made "The Thinker," were inspected by the association. They are large and very striking. One is a Franciscan father and the other a red man. Both are striking reminders of the significance of the park. They command for more than ordinary interest as they stand so quietly, the father before the museum and the Indian on his one time village.

JULY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Dean Blake, Meteorologist

Unlike July over the greater portion of our country, the month in the San Diego littoral is characterized by evenness and equability of temperature. The daily range averages only 10 degrees, with a mean maximum of 72° and a mean minimum of 62°. Only twice since the establishment of the station 62 years ago has the thermometer at the Weather Bureau recorded a temperature above 90°. Back from the coast away from the influence of the ocean, however, temperatures are much higher, and 100° or over is frequently registered in the valleys. In the higher elevations the weather is usually pleasant, with cool nights and dry, mild days.

There is an occasional thundershower in the mountains, but elsewhere rain is so rare that it is regarded as an accident, and never enters into our consideration or plans.

The dominant factor of the summer climate near the coast is the persistence of overcast nights and early mornings. After 10 a. m. the sky is usually clear, but during the early evening low stratus clouds overspread the land for a distance of 15 to 20 miles inland, and it is this protecting stratum that is responsible for the small temperature range.

Winds are moderate or gentle, never strong, and as they blow from the ocean are always moist and cool.

SANCTUARY OF THE PINES

By Mrs. Edwin S. Fuller

When in January, 1933, official sanction was given by the United States Forest Service to call the arent on Mount Frazier the Sanctuary of the Pines many nature lovers in Southern California rejoiced to see their pet project another step along. It has been in the public notice for many years. The acreage is 36,265 acres, and the elevations from 4000 to 8026 feet. Temperature from zero to 100°. It lies in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties. There is a good road leading to it, from the Ridge Route just beyond Chandlers marked Mount Frazier Springs Resort, 45 miles south of Bakersfield and over a hundred from Los Angeles. The road runs through a lovely valley, a bad forest burn, primitive forest to the very summit of Mount Frazier where the panorama is unequalled. This summit road is not open through till the last of May or in June. Northward one sees the lights of Fresno with the long line of high Sierras, Mount Whitney too, etched on the blue sky. Southward the Channel Islands and the ocean. The intervening terrain is varied as desert, mountain, ocean scenery in California is always varied.

The main tree is the Jeffery pine, with the single leaved pine a common sight. Several varieties of oaks flourish as well as the semi-desert California juniper. Willows, white fir, and big cone spruce may be found.

The shrubs include at least three *ceanothi, cercocarpus,* two *lonicera, artemisia, Arctostaphyllos glauca* and *Patula, Symphoricarpos albus* and *rotundifolius, fremontia, Rhamnus californica and crocea, Garrya fremontii, Salvia mellifera, Yucca whipplei, Prunus ilicifolia,* and at times of the year the *Chrysothamnus nauseous* make a very beautiful display of gold, especially when accompanied by one of the higher *Senecios.* Several of the plants are the kind that seem to be herbs yet have woody bases, such as buckwheats, *Dendromecon rigida* and the matilija poppy.

There are at least four *Eriogonums,* three penstemons, *gilias, Dodecatheon patulum,* the rare *Habenaria leucostachys,* and many other herbs that inhabit dry, alpine, marshy, cool and warm slopes, shade and sunny places—the land is broken up with small flats or benchlands, short, deep canyons with precipitous slopes, and occasional mesas—it radiates on all sides downward from the summit of Mount Frazier.

At least a dozen grasses cover the forage crops, some native but many introduced.

The Forest Service has a very charming little camp ground where one finds the primitive forest with excellent spring water piped to the fireplaces and tables. A tent is required as there are no cabins and food must be taken in or a long drive of at least ten or twelve miles must be made back to the resort. The campground is very appropriately named for the legendary guardian spirit Chu-chu-pa-te.

One bird observer has a list of over a hundred kinds of birds seen about the mountain including some of the rarer bush birds as well as the California condor! There are deer, rabbits, squirrels (ground as no tree squirrels were seen in 1932), a few foxes, and a wildcat, even a bear or two. The forest rangers consider the wild animal life fairly well balanced though it would seem something might be done to encourage the return of the tree squirrels. This area has been so thoroughly hunted over in the past that practically all the quail, grouse, and even introduced wild turkeys are gone.

Luther Burbank has been honored with a beautiful bronze plaque mounted on a granite boulder. Several *Sequoia gigantea* trees have been planted and last year the California Federation of Women's Clubs planted a California nutmeg.

The objectives, in brief, are: To preserve the native flora, fauna, tree and bird life of this part of the Pacific Coast region; to duplicate in selected sites, by introduction of various trees and plants, a portion of the Holy Land similar to that of Mt. Hebron; to have the area set aside as a national bird and wild life sanctuary; to make a religious "Outdoor Cathedral" for nonsectarian sacred conferences; to encourage the recreational use and enjoyment of this portion of the forest by preservation of the natural surroundings together with additional planting and similar developments wherever feasible—as set forth in the Forest Service's data sheets.

A permanent organization has been formed in Los Angeles to encourage the development of the artificial plans for the area of which Doctor George P. Clements is chairman, Mrs. Edwin S. Fuller, Vice Chairman, Ernest Braunton, Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, and two others to be named, with Mr. Harry McCray of Bakersfield, are members of the executive committee.

No doubt many in the San Diego vicinity will be interested in the planting plans and nature study opportunity of this project.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

By C. I. Jerabek

Many people visiting Mr. Lewis A. Walmsley, Soledad Rock and Water Gardens, the first week of June, saw one of the most beautiful and striking pictures of plant life. Here is located a bed, perhaps one hundred feet long with four or five rows of Yucca filamentosa, var. variegata. These plants with their dense, circular tufts of long, stiff-jointed leaves of green, margined with yellow and every one bearing a spike three to four feet high, supporting often up to a hundred large, drooping, bell-shaped, waxen, creamy-white flowers, was certainly a sight to bring forth exclamations of joy and admiration.

As questions were asked right and left, Mr. Walmsley gave a little exclamation. He said, "The common green variety is native from Kansas to Pennsylvania and southward to the Atlantic seacoast, but this sport originated in a small nursery in Painesville, Ohio, nearly a quarter of a century ago, but now is one of the most popular and ideal plants for isolated positions on the lawns or on dry hillsides. It is also appropriate for the rock garden, being an effective and handsome subject wherever placed. When it blooms it does not die but throws out several sprouts, also underground shoots from well established plants, and if not divided, will form a good size clump, sending up from one to twenty bloom stalks during its flowering period."

SUCCESSFUL SEED PLANTING

Success in growing plants from seeds is largely the result of proper preparation of the seedbed before the planting. Seedlings, whether of annuals or perennials, should find nearly perfect growing conditions from the time of their appearance. They should be able to grow continuously from germination to flowering; temporary delay in growth results in later flowers and will often give the plants a stunted appearance. Seedlings which have had a good start will be more able to withstand the trying conditions of middle and late summer. Seedlings of perennials must attain as much growth as possible to insure bloom the second season.

Granting that the soil in which seeds are to be sown is sufficiently fertile, the first step is to cultivate it to a good depth. Seedlings will grow faster if their roots have easy access to food and moisture. As soon as the soil is workable it should be turned with a spading fork. It will probably be too early for planting, so the seedbed may be left unraked. If any insect larvae are turned, they are likely to succumb to the cold, or to be found by early robins. If the section spaded showed growths of moss or bore any other indications of acidity a dressing of lime should be applied.

Final Preparations

With the approach of fairly settled weather the final preparations for planting may be made. The first step is a thorough raking. At least six inches of fine soil is desired. Clods will be broken and all stones removed. The surface of the bed should be level with, or perhaps slightly lower than the surrounding turf. Raised flower beds are difficult to water, and one must always be prepared to cope with drought.

One should not be in too great a hurry to plant the seeds. Protracted spells of cold damp weather will retard germination, and may even cause the seed to decay. Most American gardeners in the latitude of New York find early May a suitable planting time for the hardier seeds. The depth at which the different seeds should be planted is quite easily determined by the size of the seed. Seeds planted too deeply will be long in germinating. One should avoid sowing seed too thickly. The pipelike contrivances sold by most seed houses aid greatly in proper spacing, and may be procured in different sizes for different seeds. If the seed is sown too thickly the seedlings should be thinned out as soon as they attain fair size. The broad drill is usually better than a narrow, deeper trench. A drill two inches wide and one-half inch deep will be suitable for seeds such as those of the zinnia. The seeds should be staggered rather than sown in a straight line. This permits moving a small ball of soil with each plant without interfering with the near-by seedlings. After the seeds are covered the soil should be pressed down gently to insure contact between seed and soil, preventing air spaces. Very fine seeds, such as those of poppy and petunia, are difficult to sow properly. The poppy is especially difficult since it doesn't bear transplanting. Such fine seeds should be broadcast on top of the soil,. Many mix fine sand with the seeds to make the sowing easier.

Perennials From Seed

Besides the annuals, seeds of perennial plants should also be started in May. Many advocate midsummer sowing, but it will often be found that seedlings have a difficult time during dry

spells that are apt to occur at that season. Lusty plants from spring-sown seed are better able to stand unfavorable weather conditions, and are sure to produce flowers the following year.

A charming perennial, valuable for its chalk-white flowers produced in spring, is the hardy candytuft. This plant is easily grown from seed, and likes sunny, well-drained situations. Its foliage is evergreen. Violas are also easy to grow, and will bloom the same year they are sown. These gay "pansies" will bloom through the hot weather, and are valuable for emergency plants because they may be transplanted at any time. Iceland poppies will bloom almost as quickly as Shirlies from spring-sown seed. Their petals have all of the crinkled charm of the Shirley, and the plants are better in habit and have a much longer flowering season. Iceland poppies enjoy sunshine and good drainage. Hollyhocks, dianthuses, campanulas, delphiniums, coreopsis, gaillardias, Regal lilies, sweet william, foxgloves, Canterbury bells and platycodons are other hardy plants that are easily grown from seeds. One shouldn't waste time and money attempting peonies, phlox or irises. Peonies and irises take years to reach blooming size and don't run true in color. Phlox from seed rarely shows good color.

RICHARD S. WILMOT,
Christian Science Monitor.

VIOLET RAYS BETRAY MIXED GRASS SEEDS

Violet rays are now used to protect the American farmer, but the rays are used on grass seeds—not the farmer.

The rays, used in an almost uncanny test, make Italian ryegrass, sometimes sold as English ryegrass, reveal its true identity. When the seeds are germinated on filter paper and put in a darkened chamber and the short rays played upon them, the paper on which the roots of the Italian variety lie at once betray the seed by giving off a distinct, ghostlike glow. Even more mystifying, the apparently identical seeds of the English variety, when tested side by side with the Italian, fail to react. Some seeds of the two varieties are otherwise indistinguishable, but the English variety usually brings a higher price.

The discovery that short rays would make the filter paper fluoresce on which the roots of certain plants grow was made in Germany, and the department has adapted it to protect American farmers in buying seed. Experimenters at first believed that special violet ray lamps were necessary to make the test, but the department has found that using a special light filter over an ordinary light shuts out the visible rays and lets the short rays reach the paper on which the seeds have germinated, causing it to glow.

The experiments in the department have been made by Dr. E. H. Toole plant physiologist in the division of seed investigations. The seeds are usually germinated on white filter paper, which is almost pure cellulose. Although the exact cause of the fluorescent reaction is unknown, the action of the roots on the filter paper brings about a change which causes it to glow under the short rays.

CHILIAN JASMINE

The Mandevillea suaveolens or Chilian Jasmine is an excellent summer bloomer, with its large, velvety, white, fragrant flowers. It is very attractive growing among some large summer blooming vine like the Bignonia cherere, and being deciduous it is rimmed back and out of sight during its shabby season.

K. O. SESSIONS.

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

CUT FLOWERS
Flower Designs
1115 Fourth Avenue *San Diego*

LILACS IN MY GARDEN

By Alice Harding

(The Macmillan Co., 1933; $1.50)

For so important a subject as lilacs this is a pretty small book but nevertheless a welcome and useful one, the fruit of a rich experience with these lovely shrubs, so dear to the heart of everyone. A complete catalogue of all lilacs in cultivation is not attempted, but the respective qualities and merits of a select list of the choicest species and garden hybrids are appreciatively sketched. A deep soil rich in humus is recommended for them, but high culture beyond that point is strongly discountenanced. "The longer I garden," writes the author, "the more convinced I become that constant and heavy fertilizing is a mistake." Bone-meal and wood ashes are recommended as the best food for lilacs, the latter to be applied without stint, but the former only at quite long intervals. Possibly that section of the book with the most far-reaching value is the considerable portion given over to the subject of propagation, especially as it contains a very complete discussion not only of the diverse methods by which lilacs may be increased, whether by buds, grafts, cuttings, suckers, or layers, but in addition a critical resume of the advantages and disadvantages of the respective methods. "Own-root" plants of whatever origin are found to have so many undeniable advantages that their use for most purposes is emphatically recommended. The author's devoted admiration for all things French leads her to criticize Ridgway's "Nomenclature of Color," in particular his color-names, somewhat inappreciatively as it seems to this reviewer. It must be remembered that a genuinely scientific and permanent color-chart can not be constructed for use with flowers alone. It must necessarily be of equal service with animals, minerals, and all other solid objects which are describable in terms of color. A fairer criticism of Ridgway's chart is that it is getting so increasingly difficult to lay hold upon. —S. S. B.

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

By L. H. Bailey

(The MacMillan Co., 1933; $2.25)

The subject of botanical nomenclature is for most people a dry one at best. But Dr. Bailey finds it still "fresh and compelling," and his little book should help to make it so for others. The rules often seem involved, at times without rational explanation, and may finally be irritating when we recall that although zoologists have managed to settle on a single code, the botanists persist in maintaining *two*. It is then no wonder that we encounter so much difference of opinion as to the proper scientific name of many a plant. Dr. Bailey is at pains to explain the whys and wherefores of this in easy English, outlining for us as simply as possible the basic principles of the Linnaean system, the elaboration of that system into the now prevailing codes, and the method of their application. To illustrate the practical working of the rules, the histories of many of our accepted plant-names are briefly sketched and some of the more exasperating of recent changes shown to be but the inevitable consequence of a disinterested application of these rules to the end of ultimate stability. Stress is placed upon the need for accurate identification of any plant before any real stability in its name can be anticipated. One entire chapter is interestingly devoted to this part of the problem and the snare in it performed by the great herbaria. The inaptitude of common names in meeting the demands of precise usage is explained. The scientific name, when correctly used, is always, on the other hand, definite and precise. For the present reviewer the book is somewhat marred by a tendency to resort to uncommon words where a more generally used one would do as well and result in a smoother style. For example *nom* is used over and over in addition to the synonymous *name* and *nomen*. The explanation of the difference in derivation and pronunciation between the Greek terminations *-(o)ides* and *-oideus* is not lucid or likely to clarify the subject for one previously puzzled by it. Not the least useful feature of the book is a list of common generic and specific names with indication of their preferred pronunciation. This will constitute a real boon for many of us. —S. S. B.

THE JOHNSON NURSERY
OF LA MESA
Choice and Unusual Plants
Including
NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS
7380 El Cajon Avenue

THE STORY OF THE GARDEN

By Eleanour Sinclair Rohde

(Hale, Cushman & Flint, 1933; $4.50)

This is a beautiful, scholarly book, but laboring under a considerably too inclusive title, as it is more truly the particular story of the *English* garden. True it is that in the initial chapter we find the ancient background of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Persia charmingly limned, but the gardens of the classic period are hardly mentioned, nor those of Spain or most other parts of Europe, save where French or Dutch or even a bit of distant Chinese influence is recognized as having made its way into the Tight Little Isle. We say this in no sense of criticism. It is just as well for the interest and permanent value of the book that Miss Rohde has written it just as she has. If her aim had been more diffuse or if she had failed to maintain in the main thread of her narrative as essentially English or British throughout, it is doubtful if in the same compass she could have given us anything so fascinating a volume. Miss Rohde is fond of using numerous quotations from descriptive writings or poems of the period in hand, the more clearly to enable our visualization of the scenes and manners described, and she is so invariably happy in her selections that the pleasantness and grace of her own writing is in no way disturbed.

It is curious to note how many features still more or less traditionally preserved in gardens of today may be traced with complete historic continuity to the picturesque symbolism of the ancient East. In this continuum the quaint pleasaunces of the Middle Ages fall into their natural perspective and seem a more sincere part of the whole than some of the ornately exaggerated fancies of later days. Miss Rohde deals sympathetically with the strivings and accomplishments of nearly all periods, save perhaps the so-called "landscape school" of the 18th and 19th centuries, the exponents of which were, she tartly comments, "evidently unaware that they knew nothing of landscape gardening" and therefore were doubtless the more prone to commit that worst of sins which she so rightly deplores, the destruction of so many of the noble works of their more competent but unappreciated predecessors. In contrast to this our author pays a deserved tribute to the persistence of true beauty in the cottage gardens of Britain since early times and the wholesome influence which these have consistently exerted on the development of horticultural art.

Far from devoting itself to outlining broader trends alone, the book is chock full of such delightful bits of incidental information as the significance of the iris in early Christian art, lists of the plants known to have been commonly cultivated at different periods, and so on. Of particular interest is a list of such plants from Mayster Ion Gardener's "The Feate of Gardening" (from about 1440). There is a concluding chapter on American Gardens by Mrs. Francis King, and an exceedingly full and valuable bibliography.

The book is marred by but one essential fault, the use of small initial letters for botanical names of genera. This is a thoroughly confusing and inexcusable practice on the part of several recent publishers against which we shall continue to protest with vigor. Paper and typography on the other hand are of the finest, and there is a splendidly detailed index. All the illustrations are delightful, the five color-plates being particularly well done.

—S. S. B.

INSECTS, MAN'S CHIEF COMPETITORS

By W. P. Flint & C. L. Metcalf

(Wiliams & Wilkins Co., 1932; $1.00).

Who amongst us does not find that although the insects are too often most wretched pests to combat in the garden and bring unending grief, there is scarce one of the creatures which will not upon better acquaintance disclose some beauty in its own right, some romantic bit of life history to make us marvel, or some interesting special relationship to something in the surroundings which even the most curious minded of us had failed to suspect. This is a small book designed to help us to such better acquaintance. Frankly anthropomorphic in treatment, it constitutes a readable popular introduction to economic entomology. One aim is to enable the utter tyro to become at least sufficiently versed with the principal groups of insects so that he may at once recognize for himself to which one of them any specimen that he is reasonably likely to encounter belongs. The later pages are given over to examples of insect "biography," including the strange life-histories of the periodical cicada, ox-warble, potato-beetle, and a few others.

S. S. B.

The Magazine . . .

"California Garden"

A Practical Local Guide published monthly for 20 years

Subscription $1.00 per year

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues $1.50 per year. Magazine and Membership combined $2.00 per year.

P. O. BOX 323, SAN DIEGO

FOLLOW ADVENTURE'S TRAIL . . .

with* DR. DAVID FAIRCHILD *in his new book

"Exploring For Plants"

An account of a three-year still hunt in Africa, the Canary Islands, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra after new plants for your table and garden.

Every page gives intimate pictures of the danger that dogs the explorer's footsteps, of native life in the far corners of the world, and of many new plants, full of promise for American tables, gardens, orchards and fields. **You will be using some of them soon.**

"Every page is a delight, every chapter a supreme adventure . . . It's a book you'll turn to again and again for the sheer thrill the reading of it gives you."—**from one of 60 enthusiastic reviews.**

Assure yourself of 611 pages of real pleasure—garnished with 190 fascinating photographs taken by the author—**send $5 now for a postpaid copy.**

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASS'N

P. O. BOX 323 **SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**

Beautiful Reproductions of Old Patterns in

Hand Wrought Silver and Pewter

by Porter Blanchard

are regularly kept in stock, and specially designed pieces can be made without extra charge.

A Gift from Taylor's - - is a Gift Indeed - -

"Agents Since 1928"

Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave. Hotel del Coronado
CORONADO

My new acacias, the leptoclada, lineata, prominens, visdula and obtusa are in gallon cans ready for August, September and October planting at twenty-five cents each. Also ready now the lovely pink Rosa Montana vine for fall blooming.

BRANCH SALES YARD
401 West Washington

MISS K. O. SESSIONS
2590 GRAND AVENUE
PACIFIC BEACH

Phones:
Hillcrest 1642-W Pacific Beach 607

POKON

16½-21½-27½

The new-purified plantfood is an ideal food for potted plants. Its high percentage of Phosphoric Acid assures a wealth of blooms. Its Potash will result in strong stems, strong woody parts and builds resistance against disease and attack by insects.

For Cacti and Succulents POKON is a safe and most satifying plantfood.

POKON

50c Per Bottle

Postpaid From Distributor

For Sale at Dealers in California

T. C. SPRUIT

Encinitas, California